

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SHAUN JERMAINE ESTES,

Defendants.

3:15-CR-00015-LRH-VPC

ORDER

Before the Court is Defendant Shaun Jermaine Estes’ (“Estes”) Motion to Suppress. Doc. #38.<sup>1</sup> The United States of America (“United States”) filed an opposition (Doc. #41), to which Estes replied (Doc. #43). An evidentiary hearing was held on March 30 and 31, 2016, during which witnesses testified and exhibits were admitted.

During the course of the suppression hearing, defense counsel offered into evidence exhibits numbered 125, 126, 127, 128 and 130, which were records subpoenaed by the defense from T-Mobile U.S., Inc., and related documents, relevant to the history of Estes’ cell phone usage on December 4, 2014. The government objected to the records based upon their prior non disclosure to the government and the Court reserved ruling but conditionally admitted them and allowed time for the parties to submit points and authorities in support of their respective positions. In reviewing the recent points and authorities filed by the parties and further considering the failure of disclosure of the telephonic records to the government, as had been ordered by the Court in its October 22, 2015 order (ECF No. 34), the Court is hereby sustaining

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<sup>1</sup> Refers to the Court’s docket number.

1 the government's objection to the admissibility of Exhibits 125, 126, 127, 128 and 130, and is  
2 not considering them in deciding the motion to suppress before the court.

3 **I. Factual Background**

4 On December 4, 2014, in Reno, Nevada, Amtrak Detective Madhu Kurup ("Kurup")  
5 contacted Estes while he was on the Amtrak train platform smoking a cigarette and speaking on  
6 his cell phone. Estes was en route by train from Chicago, Illinois, to Emeryville, California. The  
7 train had made a brief stop of less than 15 minutes at the Reno station. Sometime prior to the  
8 train's arrival, Kurup, as a member of a drug interdiction team associated with the Reno Police  
9 Department, studied passenger booking records and found that Estes' one-way ticket had been  
10 purchased with a credit card in another person's name on November 29, 2014, for travel  
11 beginning December 2, 2014. Kurup considered this to be an indicator of an intent to transport  
12 illegal contraband and/or profits made from the sales of illegal contraband. A Reno police  
13 detective and a canine officer from the interdiction team were requested for purposes of  
14 investigation of Estes during the train's stop in Reno.

15 When the train stopped in Reno, Kurup and Reno police detective Tony Moore  
16 ("Moore") had checked Estes' cabin and found it empty. Shortly afterward, Kurup observed a  
17 man speaking on a cell phone and smoking a cigarette on the passenger platform adjacent to the  
18 train. Suspecting this might be Estes, Kurup approached him, displayed his badge, identified  
19 himself and confirmed that the individual was Estes. Kurup directed Estes to get off the phone  
20 and Estes complied. Kurup then asked to see Estes' identification and train ticket, which Estes  
21 provided. With Moore then standing nearby, Kurup advised Estes that he was suspected of illegal  
22 activity and asked if Estes had any illegal weapons, large amounts of drugs, or large amounts of  
23 money. Estes responded that he was not in possession of anything illegal. Kurup then asked  
24 Estes for consent to search his room and luggage. Estes refused to consent. Kurup then advised  
25 Estes that a police dog would be deployed in the area of Estes' train cabin and if the dog gave a  
26 positive alert, Estes' belongings would be seized and a search warrant would be obtained. Kurup  
27 and Moore then alerted canine Officer Jayson Hill ("Hill"), who was stationed nearby with his  
28

1 police dog. With Estes, Kurup and Moore in the hallway area outside Estes' cabin, Hill lead his  
 2 dog through hallway.

3 The person with whom Estes had been speaking on his cell phone on the train platform  
 4 was a longtime friend, Erika Dean. During the time that Kurup and Moore escorted Estes back to  
 5 the area of his train cabin, Dean was concerned about her terminated phone conversation with  
 6 Estes and repeatedly attempted to call him back on his cell phone. Her calls went unanswered  
 7 until either Kurup or one of the officers finally answered the phone and advised that Estes could  
 8 not speak with her.

9 When the police dog was led down the hallway by Estes' room, it showed some interest  
 10 outside of the room, but did not "alert" on the room. The officers knew they could not seize  
 11 Estes' belongings and obtain a search warrant due to the lack of a positive alert by the dog.  
 12 However, Kurup did not advise Estes that the canine had not alerted on Estes' room. Instead  
 13 either Kurup or Moore told him that the dog had shown strong interest in the room. According to  
 14 Kurup, Estes then responded that he had a small amount of marijuana in his room and he then  
 15 gave his consent to Kurup to search the room and Estes' baggage. According to Kurup, Estes  
 16 opened his luggage bag in the room and removed a small bag of marijuana and Kurup then, with  
 17 Estes' consent, searched the remainder of the bag and found a 9mm Kel-Tec handgun. Kurup  
 18 told Estes he was in violation of Amtrak's firearms policy and he would be removed from the  
 19 train. Detective Moore thereafter contacted records and learned that Estes had a prior felony  
 20 conviction. Estes was then placed under arrest for Felon in Possession of a Firearm and placed in  
 21 handcuffs. Estes made an unsolicited comment that he had purchased the weapon from a pawn  
 22 shop in Arkansas and he believed the purchase was legitimate and legal. After exiting the train  
 23 and meeting up with transport officers, Estes was advised of his Miranda rights and repeated the  
 24 statement. He was then booked in jail.<sup>2</sup>

25 **II. Legal Standard**

26 The Fourth Amendment protects individuals against unreasonable searches and seizures.  
 27 U.S. Const. amend. IV. Any evidence resulting from an unconstitutional search or seizure cannot

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<sup>2</sup> Estes has been in federal custody since March 12, 2015.

1 be admitted as proof against the victim of the search, and therefore must be suppressed. *See*  
 2 *Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S. 471, 485, 83 S.Ct. 407, 9 L.Ed.2d 441 (1963). Although  
 3 warrantless searches generally are impermissible under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments,  
 4 one exception to the warrant requirement is for searches conducted pursuant to valid consent.  
 5 *Schneckloth v. Bustamonte*, 412 U.S. 218, 219 (1973). The government must prove that a consent  
 6 to search is voluntary by a preponderance of the evidence. *United States v. Matlock*, 415 U.S.  
 7 164, 177 (1974). A consent to search is valid if the consent was freely and voluntarily given and  
 8 not the result of duress or coercion, express or implied. *Schneckloth*, 412 U.S. at 228. Whether  
 9 the consent given to search was freely and voluntarily given is a question of fact to be  
 10 determined by the totality of the circumstances. *Id.* at 248–49. The government's burden of  
 11 demonstrating that the consent was freely and voluntarily given is a heavy one. *United States v.*  
 12 *Chan-Jimenez*, 125 F.3d 1324 (9th Cir. 1997).

13 **III. Discussion**

14 Estes argues, among other things, that he did not consent to the search of his belongings  
 15 on the Amtrak train and that even if he did, his consent was not freely and voluntarily given. The  
 16 United States argues that the search of Estes' belongings was constitutional because Estes  
 17 provided voluntary consent for the search.

18 The Court finds that Erika Dean's testimony at the suppression hearing was very credible.  
 19 Estes and Dean were engaged in a cell phone conversation when Kurup approached Estes, Kurup  
 20 directed Estes to get off the phone, Estes complied with the request. Dean could hear Estes being  
 21 directed to get off the phone and she became concerned when Estes did not call her back shortly  
 22 thereafter. She then repeatedly attempted to call Estes back, several calls went unanswered, until  
 23 finally an officer answered and spoke briefly to her. Kurup testified that he never saw Estes  
 24 speaking on the phone on the platform, never told him to get off the phone, never heard the  
 25 phone ring while he was with Estes, and never answered the phone or spoke with a caller. The  
 26 two police officers had no recollection of Estes using his phone, the phone ringing or anyone  
 27 answering it.

In order to establish the validity of a consent to search, the government bears the heavy burden of demonstrating that the consent was freely and voluntarily given. *Schneckloth*, 412 U.S. at 222. Whether consent to search was voluntarily given or not is “to be determined from the totality of all the circumstances.” *Id.* at 227. In *United States v. Welch*, 4 F.3d 761, 763 (9th Cir.1993), the Ninth Circuit identified several factors to be considered in determining whether consent to search was voluntary. Among the factors that tend to show a lack of voluntariness are: (1) the person was in custody; (2) the officer had his weapon drawn; (3) the officer failed to administer Miranda warnings; (4) the officer did not inform the person of his right to refuse to consent; and (5) the person was told that a search warrant could be obtained. *Chan-Jimenez*, 125 F.3d at 1327. The government must prove that a consent to search is voluntary by a preponderance of the evidence. *United States v. Matlock*, 415 U.S. 164, 178, 94 S. Ct. 988, 996, 39 L. Ed. 2d 242 (1974).

The United States has not met its burden to show that consent by Estes was freely and voluntarily given. When initially asked, Estes expressly refused to consent to the search of his room or his bags. Kurup then advised Estes that a police dog would be deployed and if the dog gave a positive alert, Estes’ items would be seized and a search warrant would be obtained. The threatened seizure of Estes’ bags is significant when it is considered that Estes was traveling by train across the country, and this incident was occurring during a brief stop along his journey to California. Then, shortly after being told that an alert of Estes’ room by the police dog would result in his bags being seized, Estes was informed that the dog had shown strong interest in the room. No one explained to Estes the difference between an “interest” and an “alert” by the dog, and it was shortly afterward that the disputed consent by Estes was given. The context in which the statements were made strongly suggested that if Estes did not now consent to a search, his bags would be seized and a search warrant would be obtained. Particularly after refusing to consent to a search just minutes before, the court does not find that a free and voluntary consent to search then occurred. See *United States v. Armijo*, 781 F. Supp. 1551, 1558 (D.N.M. 1991) (“In fact, prior to being threatened that his car and his mother would be detained, Mr. Armijo unequivocally declined to consent to a search of his luggage. It was only after Agent Small’s

1 threat that Mr. Armijo reluctantly surrendered the luggage. It is clear, therefore, his consent was  
2 not voluntarily given").

3 The court is troubled by the lack of credibility which permeates the Kurup testimony in  
4 this case. The court comments on some of the factors of concern:

5 Kurup described a very consensual and casual conversation with Estes on the train  
6 platform. The fact is that the encounter with Estes had been carefully planned by the drug  
7 interdiction team composed of Kurup, Detective Moore, and canine Officer Hill. The only  
8 purpose of their being together at the Reno train station was to confront Estes and to act within  
9 an approximate ten to fifteen minute period of the train's temporary stop. When Kurup  
10 approached Estes on the train platform, there was an obvious immediacy in the encounter. The  
11 denial by Kurup of Estes being involved in a cell phone conversation on the train platform, of  
12 directing Estes to get off the phone and not hearing repeated return calls by Erika Dean in the  
13 several minutes following the conversation, raises serious questions concerning Kurup's  
14 description of a seizure-free atmosphere surrounding Estes as well as Kurup's credibility in  
15 general.

16 Further concern arises from the warning given to Estes that if he refused to consent to a  
17 search, that a canine sniff would be conducted and if the dog alerted to the room or Estes'  
18 belongings, Estes' belongings would be seized and a search warrant obtained, obviously  
19 separating Estes from his luggage. Further concern arises after the dog did not alert to the room,  
20 which was a fact only appreciated by Kurup and the police officers. Notwithstanding the clear  
21 lack of probable cause for a search and seizure, Estes was then informed that the dog had shown  
22 serious interest in the room. Estes would likely have no idea of the difference between an alert  
23 and only interest in the room. The "serious interest" comment was obviously imparted with the  
24 hope that it would bring about a consent by Estes to a search of his room and luggage. At no time  
25 was Estes told of his right to refuse consent.

26 Kurup's credibility is further strained by the consent then attributed to Estes. Although  
27 Kurup and the two police officers were at the train stop together for the ten to fifteen minute  
28 period for the specific purpose of investigating Estes and his possible involvement with drugs,

1 Estes' voluntary consent to search testified by Kurup was not witnessed at any time by either of  
2 the two police officers. No attempt was made by Kurup to have Detective Moore or Officer Hill  
3 witness or confirm the alleged consent by Estes, no attempt was made to create an audio  
4 recording of Estes' consent, and no attempt was made to obtain a written consent from Estes  
5 although a consent form is a standard form used in Reno police investigations.

## 6 || IV. Conclusion

Considering all of the above, and particularly because the consent claimed by Kurup is totally uncorroborated, the government has failed to meet its burden to prove a free and voluntary consent in this case. As a result, the evidence seized and any incriminatory statements arising from such an unlawful seizure must be suppressed.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Estes' Motion to Suppress (Doc. #38) is GRANTED, the Indictment against Estes is DISMISSED and trial is VACATED.

13 || IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 DATED this 18th day of April, 2016.

  
LARRY R. HICKS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE